

Understanding the New Division of Labor Standard's Web Portal: Learning from the WC Data to Promote Safety and Health

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Department of
Labor and Industrial
Relations

Division of
Employment
Security

State Board of
Mediation

Missouri
Commission on
Human Rights

Division of Workers'
Compensation

Division of Labor
Standards

Missouri Workers'
Safety Program

On-Site Safety and
Health Consultation
Program

Mine & Cave Safety
Program

Wage & Hour



**We will promote economic vitality,
safety, and fairness for Missouri's
businesses and workers**



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Division of Labor Standards

Where the data comes from

- First Report of Injury (FROI)
 - Every injury and occupational disease occurring in Missouri, except “first aid” cases not requiring medical treatment or lost time from work, must be reported to the Division.
 - The injury must be reported by the employer or insurer within 30 days after having knowledge of the injury.
 - The employer must report all injuries to its insurance carrier or TPA within five days of the date of the injury or within five days of the date on which the injury was reported to the employer by the employee, whichever is later. The Division receives almost all FROIs electronically.
- Claim for Compensation
 - An employee may file a Claim for Compensation with the Division if they believe they are not receiving benefits they are entitled to under the law.
 - An employee may obtain legal representation to file a Claim for Compensation or may file pro se.
 - The filing of a Claim initiates a contested case proceeding where the Administrative Law Judge has the authority to determine the issues in dispute.



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Disclaimer

- This data is based off of what is reported to the DWC on First Report of Injury (FROI) and Claim for Compensation forms.
- The injury may or may not be determined to be a compensable injury.



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- We can break the injury and illness data down into three categories:
 - Fatalities
 - Lost Time Injuries
 - Total Injury Incidents: any event resulting in an injury that is reported to the Division of Workers' Compensation. Includes fatalities, lost time injuries, medical only cases, and any other injury reported to the DWC.



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Most Fatalities Occurred...

2018
August
Wednesday
Construction
Males
50-59 year olds

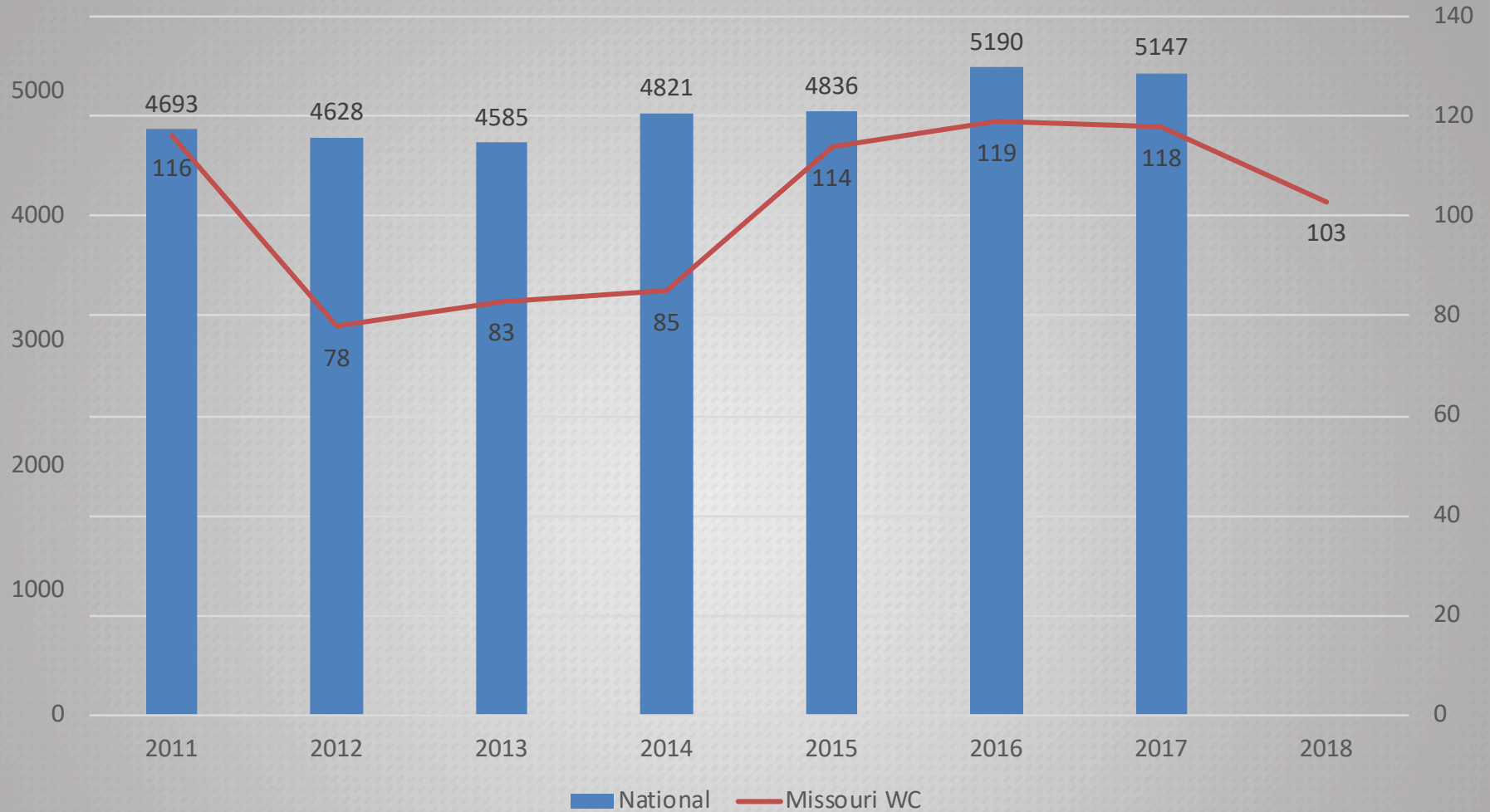
2017
April
Monday
Transportation & Warehousing
Males
50-59 year olds

2016
July/September
Thursday
Manufacturing
Males
50-59 year olds



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Fatalities Nationwide vs. MO (WC)

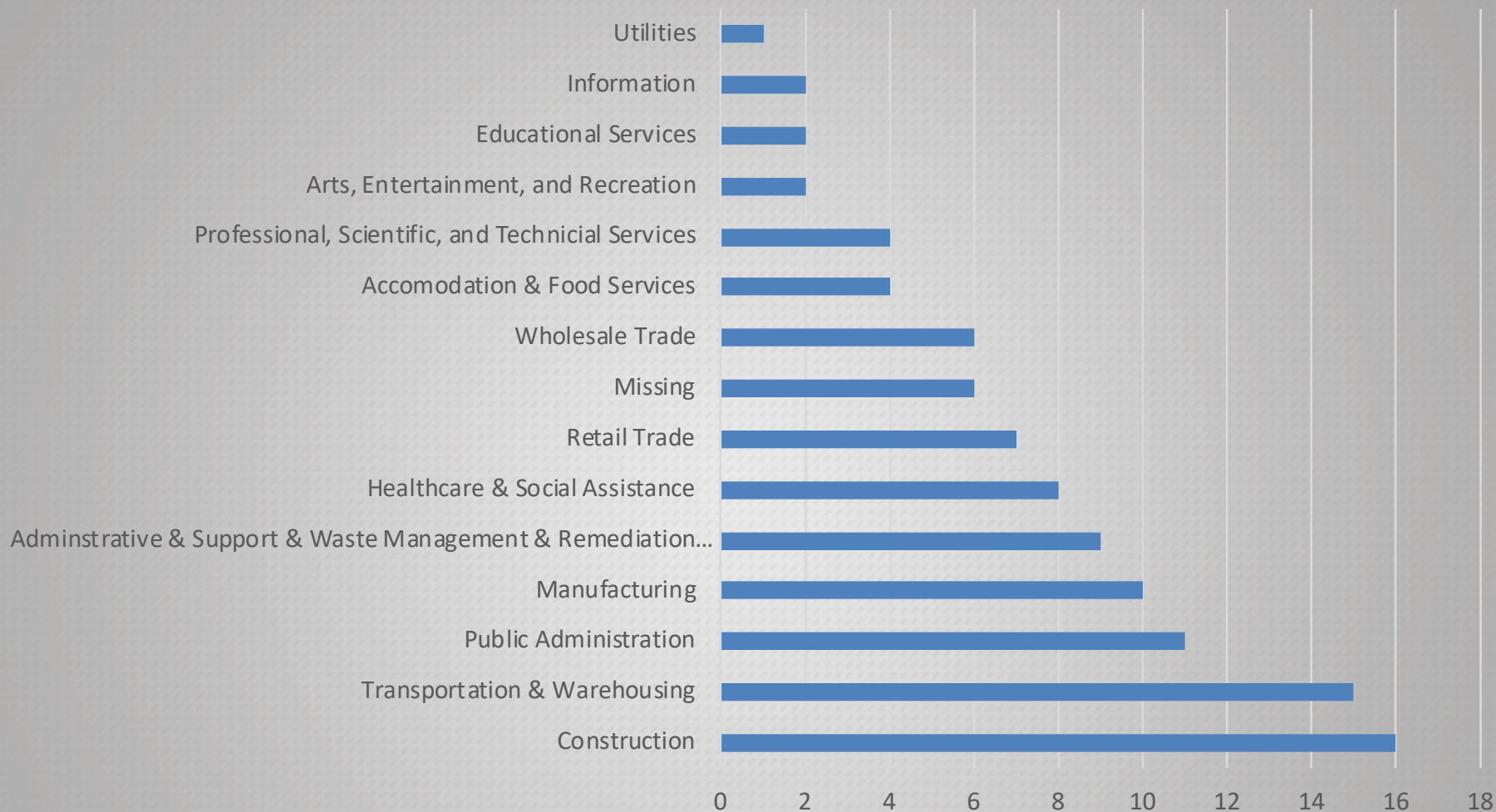


Source for national data: Bureau of Labor Statistics



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2018 WC Fatalities by Industry



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Number one cause of workers' compensation fatalities in MO?



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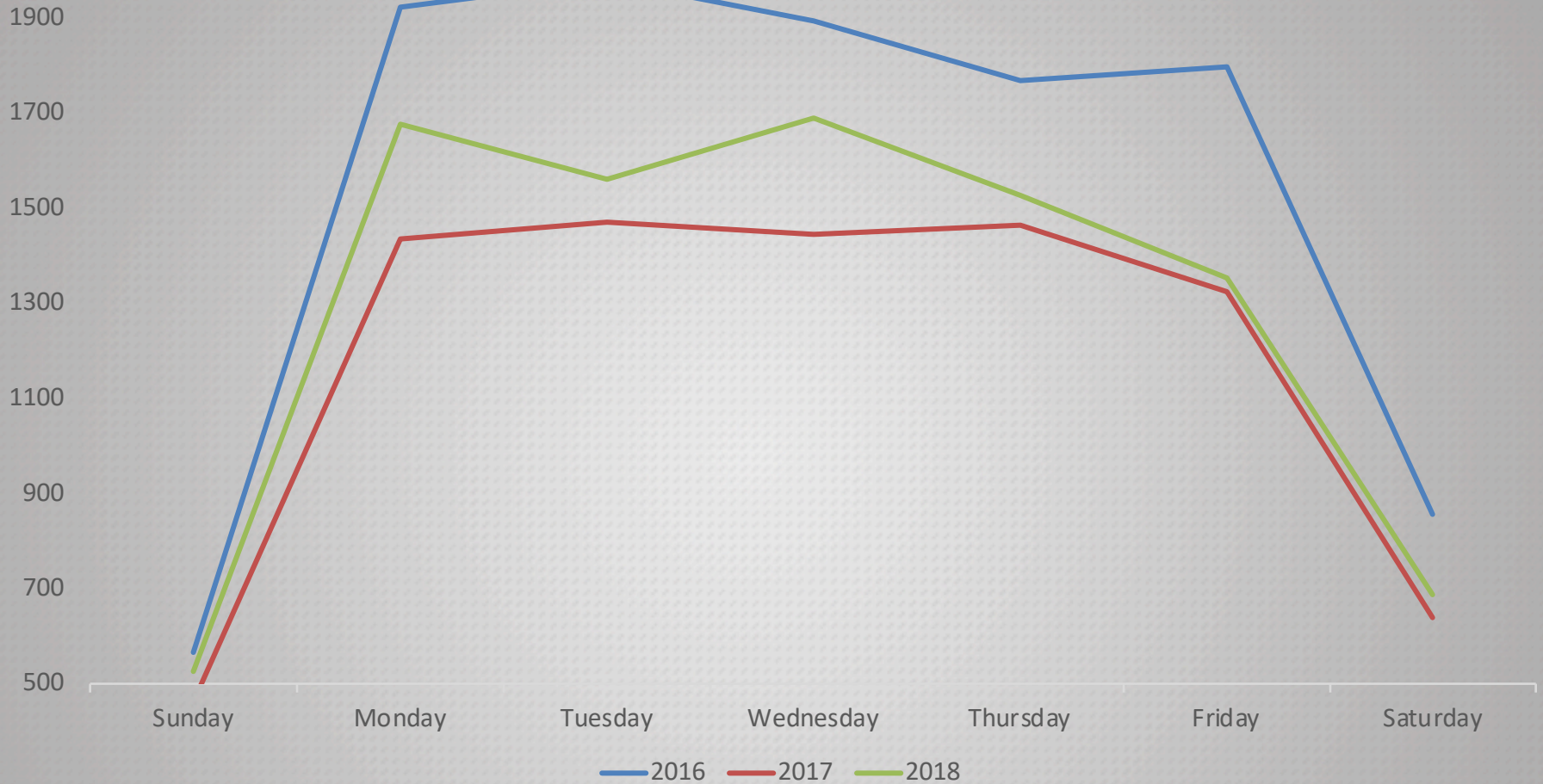
Lost Time Injuries – Top Industries

	2018	2017	2016
Manufacturing	1,270	1,168	1,505
Healthcare & Social Assistance	1,145	1,050	1,286
Transportation & Warehousing	1,017	837	1,128
Retail	1,003	920	1,132
Public Administration	945	798	1,065
Construction	640	654	911
Total All Industries	9,024	8,246	10,789



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Lost Time Injuries by Day of Week



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Total injury incidents

- Most incidents occur:
 - On Males
 - On Wednesdays
 - In August
 - In 20-29 age group
 - In St. Louis County
 - In Health Care and Social Assistance industry



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Lost Time: Cause of Injury	Count
Lifting	1,052
On Same Level	684
Strain or Injury By, NOC	670
Fall, Slip, Trip, NOC	651
Pushing or Pulling	500
From Different Level (Elevation)	344
On Ice or Snow	320
Falling or Flying Object	292
Repetitive Motion	266
Twisting	256
Grand Total All Injuries	9,024

Total Incidents: Cause of Injury	Count
Lifting	8,086
Strain or Injury By, NOC	5,805
On Same Level	5,782
Fall, Slip, Trip, NOC	5,141
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, NOC	4,810
Fellow Worker, Patient, or Person	4,414
Other-Miscellaneous, NOC	3,810
Hand Tool, Utensil: Not Powered	3,710
Pushing or Pulling	3,676
Falling or Flying Object	3,556
Grand Total All Injuries	101,870



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Lost Time: Nature of Injury	Count
Strain or Tear	3,120
Fracture	1,108
Sprain or Tear	1,086
Contusion	1,019
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	525
Laceration	460
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	303
Inflammation	192
Hernia	178
Concussion	159
Grand Total All Injuries	9,024

Total Incidents: Nature of Injury	Count
Strain or Tear	26,319
Contusion	17,030
Laceration	12,700
Sprain or Tear	8,704
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	7,102
Puncture	5,620
Fracture	3,688
No Physical Injury	2,585
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	2,398
Inflammation	2,338
Grand Total All Injuries	101,870



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- Public Administration incidents

	2018	2017	2016
Time of Day	Noon, followed closely by 10-11AM	10-11AM	10-11AM
Day of Week	Wednesday	Wednesday	Tuesday, followed closely by Wednesday
Month	August	August	August
Body Part	Multiple Body Parts	Multiple Body Parts	Multiple Body Parts
Gender	Males	Males	Males
Age Group	30-39	30-39	30-39
County	Jackson	Jackson	Jackson



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- Public Administration incidents

Causes of injuries
Strain or Injury By, NOC
Lifting
Fall, Slip, Trip, NOC
Fellow Worker, Patient, or other Person
Other-Miscellaneous, NOC

Nature of injuries
Strain or Tear
Sprain or Tear
Contusion
Laceration
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC



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Can anyone guess what the top causes of WC injuries are in these industries?

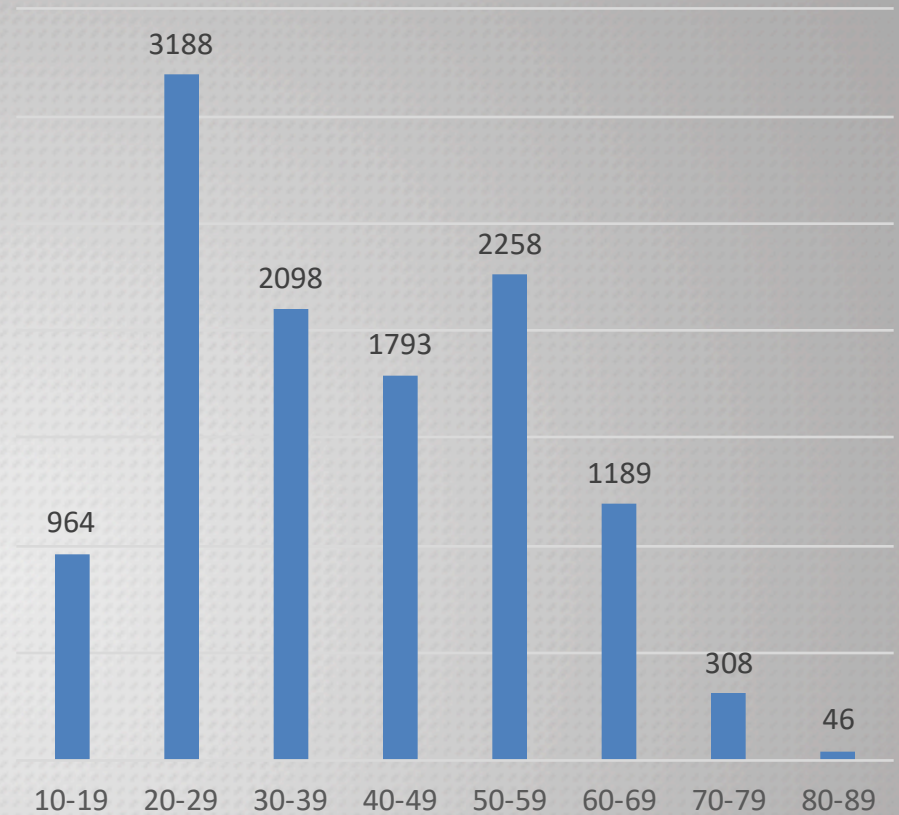
- Healthcare and Social Assistance
- Accommodation and Food Services
- Manufacturing



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2018 Retail Injuries by Month	Count
January	966
February	856
March	967
April	918
May	1,080
June	1,080
July	1,042
August	1,126
September	901
October	1,063
November	944
December	903
Grand Total	11,846

2018 Retail Injuries by Age

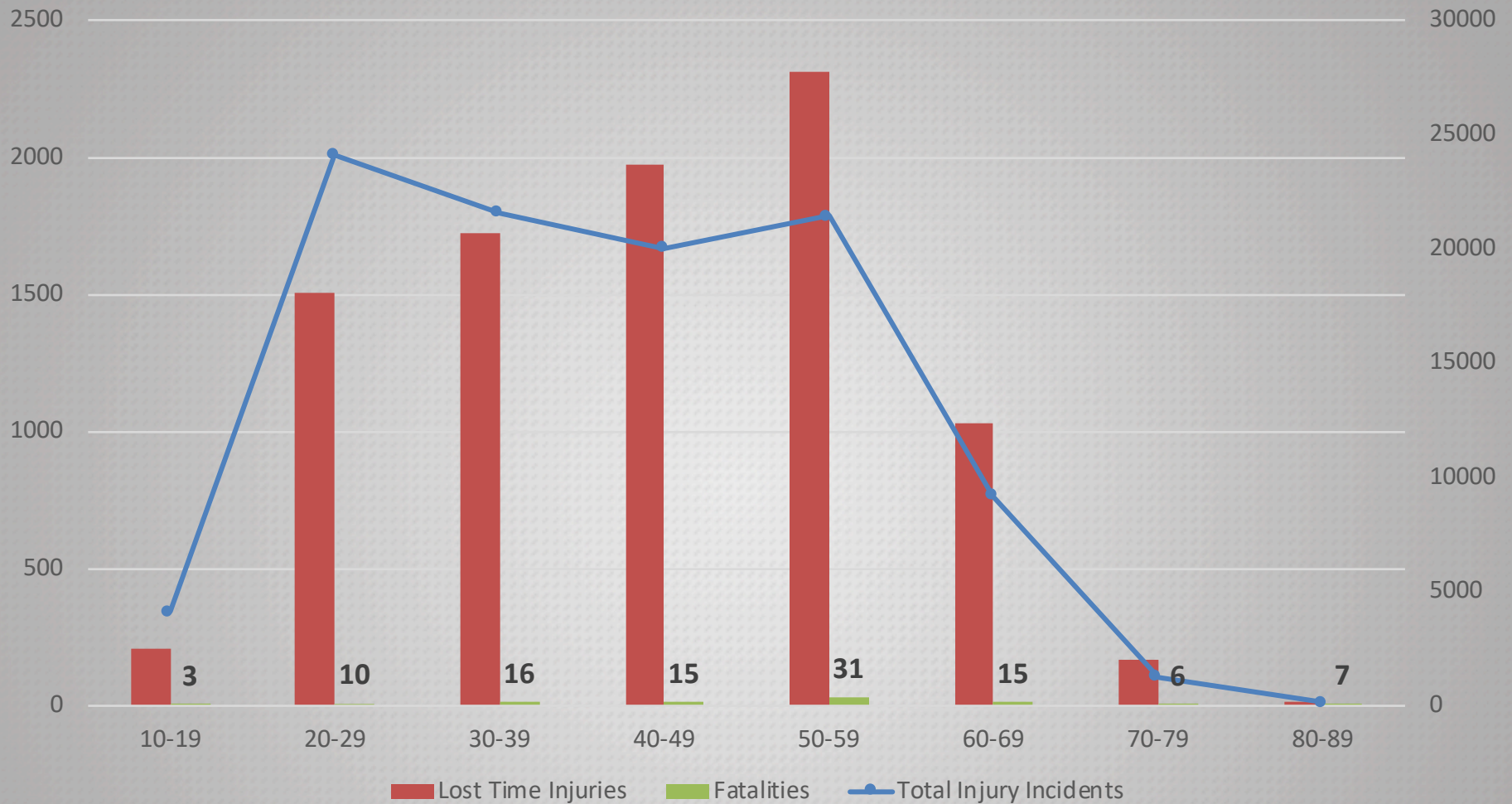


What can we infer from this data?



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2018 Injuries By Age Group



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Navigating the MOSafe@Work web portal



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TOOLBOX TALK: EXTENSION CORD SAFETY

Safe Practices for a Temporary Solution

While commonly used across every industry and workplace, extension cords can present several hazards if not used correctly. You can help prevent dangers such as electrocution, fire and tripping hazards with proper safety practices.

EXTENSION CORD SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Extension cords are only for temporary use and should not act as permanent wiring. More outlets need to be installed if extension cords are being used throughout a facility for a long period of time.

DO:

- Inspect extension cords prior to use. Remove the cord from service if there is damaged insulation or exposed wires. Fix any knots or twisting, which can also cause damage to the cord.
- Replace the cord if plug prongs are missing, loose or bent.
- Ensure the cord is rated for the use intended. If the cord is rated for residential use, do not use it in an industrial or commercial setting. If working outside, be sure the cord is rated for outdoor use.
- Unplug the extension cord by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
- Keep cords away from areas where they may pose a tripping or fire hazard.
- Make sure the cord is completely plugged into an outlet, but do not force it.

DO NOT:

- Permanently attach or mount extension cords.
- Alter three-prong extension cords to fit a two-prong outlet. Remove the cord from service if the ground pin is missing.
- Run extension cords through water, doorways, windows, walls or ceilings.
- Drive over an extension cord or drag it along the ground.
- Plug multiple extension cords together, aka daisy chaining. Instead, use one cord that runs the necessary length for your project.
- Use a knockout box or flexible cord as an extension cord. Extension cords are designed to be plugged into outlets.
- Use extension cords to plug into refrigerators, microwaves or other appliances. These should be plugged directly into outlets.

SUBSCRIBE TO RECEIVE FUTURE EDITIONS OF
THE SAFETY ZONE
TRENDS AND UPDATES FOR A SAFER WORKPLACE

ANALYZING WORKPLACE INJURIES IN THE Health Care and Social Assistance Industry

To reduce workplace injuries and fatalities, we must understand when, why and how they happen. Having these specific analytics on hand will allow businesses in hazardous industries to target problem areas and initiate solutions that will lower the number of workplace accidents.

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in providing ambulatory health care services, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance. This includes individual and family services, community food and housing, emergency and other relief services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services.

The highest number of injury incidents in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry occurred:



at Noon



on Monday



in March



on Fingers/Thumbs



on Females



within 20-29 Age Group



in St. Louis County

RANKED #1 IN HIGHEST NUMBER OF INJURY INCIDENTS

Total Incidents in Top 6 Industries ▶ 53,612
Total Incidents in All Industries ▶ 77,921
69% of All Incidents are in Top 6 Industries

Top Industries in Number of Injury Incidents

Health Care and Social Assistance	15,271
Manufacturing	11,420
Retail Trade	8,939
Public Administration	7,085
Educational Services	6,314
Accommodation and Food Services	4,583

RANKED #2 IN MOST TIME LOSING INCIDENTS

Top 6 Industries ▶ 3,749
All Industries ▶ 5,622
66% in Top 6 Industries

Top Industries in Lost Time Injury Incidents

Manufacturing	743
Health Care and Social Assistance	741
Transportation and Warehousing	663
Retail Trade	628
Public Administration	589
Educational Services	385

Resources

- Your workers' compensation insurance carrier
- Safety consultant/Safety engineer certified by the Missouri Workers' Safety Program
- Missouri Workers' Safety Program
- On-Site Safety and Health Consultation Program
- Mine & Cave Safety Program



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Questions?



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